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Paraphrasing

1. **Q**-“The popular phrase *overcoming a* disability is used most often to describe someone with a disability who seems competent and successful in some way, in a sentence something like, “She has overcome her disability and is a great success”.” (Linton 228)

**P-**A commonly used phrase *overcoming disability* is many times used to describe a person with a disability who has become capable and prosperous in their own way, for example “He has overcome his disability and now is a very prosperous man.”(Linton 228)

1. **Q-**“Shame and fear are personal burdens, but if these tales are told, we can demonstrate how the personal is indeed the political. And further that unexamined connections between the personal and political are the curricular.”(Linton 230)

P-Feeling dishonorable and worried are personal issues, but if people tell their stories, we can show how the personal is in many ways the political. And furthermore the hidden connection between the personal and political is the curricular. (Linton 230)

1. “Although the category is broad, the term is used to designate a specific minority group.”(Linton 225)

Even though the people placed in this group are large in numbers, the word *disability* is used to alienate a specific minority group. (Linton 225)

1. “A number of professions are built around the word special. A huge infrastructure rests on the idea that *special children* and *special education* are valid and useful structuring ideas” (Linton 226)

Many jobs are structured around the term *special.* A huge part rests on the idea that *special children* and *special education* are righteous and handy ideas to build these kids upon. But the dictionaries say that *special* be saved for things that are more than common…” (Linton 226)

1. “The “good” patient is one who does not challenge the authority of the practitioner or institution and who complies with the regimen set out by the expert, in other words a patient.”(Linton 234)

The “good” patient is someone who doesn’t question people above them, the government, or whoever complies with the rules set out by the expert, in other words, a patient” (Linton 234)

1. “Woman was, as we see in the profoundly influential works of Aristotle, not the equal opposite of man but a failed version of the supposedly defining type.” (Minnich 1990,54)(pg.235)

“Women were, or as people see in Aristotle’s works , not an equal opposite of man but a bad version of the supposedly human type” (Minnich 1990, 54)

1. “Constructing the axis on which disabled and nondisabled fall will be a critical in marking all points along it.” (Linton 235)

Making a connection between disabled and non-disabled will be a vital step in seeing all points along both lines. (Linton 235)

1. “There is growing recognition that the white, the male, and the heterosexual positions need to be noted and theorized. Similarly, it is important to examine the nondisabled positions and it privilege and power.” (Linton 235)

There is much recognition that the white, male, and heterosexual positions need to be seen and reasoned. In a similar way, it’s important to see the non-diabled position and how much power they hold. (Linton 235)

1. “*Dis* is the semantic reincarnation of the split between disabled and nondisabled people in society.” (Linton 235)

*Dis* is the semantic rebirth of the divide between abnormal people and normal people in society” (Linton 235)

1. “It is interesting that AIDS activists intentionally use the phrase *living with AIDS* rather than *dying from AIDS*, not to deny the reality of AIDS but to emphasize that people are often actively engaged in living even in the face of a serious illness.” Linton 233)

“It is interesting that AIDS activist use phrases *living with AIDS* and not *dying of AIDS*, not to take away the truth of AIDS but to focus that people are really seeing themselves living even though they have a serious illness.” (Linton 233)